

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 188

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

DRINK BECOMES BOOMERANG ON FRENCH ISLANDS

Inability to Market Goods Results in Widespread Financial Stress

ISLAND LIQUOR TAX IMPROVES HARBORS

Sudden Collapse of Activity Converts Trading Assets Into Liabilities

By a Staff Correspondent

ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON, July 5.—The liquor blockade of the eastern coast of the United States has tied up the commercial business of these twin smuggler parades to such a degree that the 200,000 cases of whisky now computed to be in storage here are driving some liquor dealers to the verge of bankruptcy.

The liquor stored in the bulging warehouses of the French-owned Isle of St. Pierre, the Newfoundland coast, was all destined originally to be smuggled into the United States via the rum row off the east coast. This article is written in the village of St. Pierre, a new big rum schooner just sailed into the harbor with the same tale of disaster along the United States coast. The rum blockade is driving these schooners, mostly hired by European and American rum dealers from the Grand Banks fishing fleet, back into their old business of fishing. But the accumulation of whisky and other liquors on the island cannot be sent back. It is this liquor which now has come back to the island in unsuccessful rum boats to hang, as it were, round the necks of those who intended to grow rich from selling it illegally.

Liquor in Storage

Never in the history of the French colony, according to the captains of all the rum smuggling boats now tied up idle here, has there been so much liquor in storage. The quaint two-wheeled French carts are still creaking through the streets today with the load from the Audrey P. Brown, which returned here with a cargo of Scotch whisky intact after finding the conditions along New York's rum row "impossible." Worse still, from the point of view of liquor dealers, the assorted imports of rum, rum, rum, sugar from Europe and financed by American Canadians and Europeans in the rum-running game, are still arriving. Since the twin islands are under French control and laws, there is nothing illegal in shipping the liquor this far.

In the past the liquor has been relayed down to the United States and there kept beyond the limit in rum boats. These boats were within their legal rights so long as they did not try to land the cargoes in the United States. The landing was done by small boats from shore, acting in the interests of owners of the rum schooners, and using prearranged plans formulated in St. Pierre. These small boats were the only ones, it is interesting to note, that actually broke the American dry law.

Blockade Stops Smugglers

Now the rum blockade has tied up St. Pierre's smuggling trade. The importers here are left with the liquor which they ordered from Europe on their hands. In most cases this liquor has been financed by loans. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has a branch on this island, which is the only one of its kind except a small local institution. Most of the liquor trade has gone through this bank, according to its own officials. The liquor was brought here on credit, and was paid for in the port out of profits arising from its illegal disposal. With no chance of disposal at present the liquor is eating up the accumulated profits. Its proprietors must pay storage charges, interest charges, cost of hiring boats which are not running.

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He Has Faith in Alaska



SCOTT C. BONE
Mr. Bone, Who Has Returned After Serving Four Years as Governor of Alaska, Declares He Has Lost None of His Optimism But Says the Solution of the Territorial Problems Are Slow of Accomplishment.

SCOTT C. BONE PRAISES ALASKA

Retiring Governor Optimistic but Sees Slow Solution of Problems

SEATTLE, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—"I went to Juneau four years ago as an optimist, and after serving four years as Governor, I departed as an optimist. Such a country as Alaska, with such a fine citizenship, cannot be held back, nor much longer be compelled to mark time."

Such is the faith of Scott C. Bone, well-known newspaper man, as declared on his arrival in Seattle after returning from the Governor's office to George A. Parks, his successor. Mr. Bone refused to consider a second term, having in mind a return to newspaper work, after a summer's vacation on Puget Sound. Speaking of Alaska and territorial problems, the former Governor said:

Solve of Solution

Alaska's problems are necessarily slow of solution because of long-range direction. Intermittent intermittent attacks, 100 miles away, does not make for their solution. My view of the administrative system has undergone no change or modification during my tenure. It is an inefficient and costly system at the least.

Many of the territory's problems would solve themselves with population; but the system is uncondusive to growth and development. The federal bureaus operating in Alaska, however, would allow them to do so, doing a splendid work, and I freely accord to them full credit of that.

The German reports indicate that the alleged agreement would benefit only the German and French.

The territorial system of government because of its nature, as appears to me strongly and has given me genuine pleasure in my work. By contrast with the complex federal system it is markedly efficient and business-like.

Overrunning of municipal, state and national is the best method of government, and I sincerely trust that Alaska will continue to see the wisdom of a compact, simple and inexpensive system, and thus turn to profit the burdensome experience elsewhere. It has made a fine start, and should keep in the safe path.

BRITAIN TO BE TOLD OF TARIFF CHANGES

Franco-Spanish Unity Reached on Morocco

By the Associated Press

Madrid, July 8

AT a meeting of the military Directorate last night it was announced that a complete agreement had been reached by the Franco-Spanish conference which, since June 17, has been working to bring about an agreement between the two countries with regard to Morocco.

Louis Malvy, head of the French delegation, has decided to return to Paris Thursday to attend the sessions of the Chamber of Deputies.

It is admitted there are the seeds of a sharp contest on the floor of the Senate in this program. Mr. Sorlie is in receipt of plenty of advice on the subject. One piece of such counsel is that if he appoints a conservative who would be acceptable to the Coolidge Administration, and William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, there would be no doubt that the precarious Republican majority in the Senate would welcome him with open arms.

Mr. Sorlie's Program Unknown

It is expected that John H. Reardon of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, representing the local branch, No. 589, will confer with the company executives at least by tomorrow before any definite plans are laid for the authorized strike. The issues hinge upon the demand of the trustees that either three disinterested members should be selected to comprise the arbitration board or that the third arbiter should be named by an outside person.

The question as put to the members by the union in the balloting yesterday and on which they voted to strike if the wage committee considers it necessary was as follows:

"For War-Time Efficiency

"The mobilization of men and dollars," Mr. Young said, "not only was necessary to war-time efficiency, but, as Mr. Baruch has often pointed out, it would also be a powerful agency toward preventing war, because the devotion of the earnings to war would 'take the profit out of war,' and the taking of profit out of war would remove the economic incentive to jingoism."

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For War-Time Efficiency

Extraterritorial Rights Must Stay, Editor Says

British Subject Declares Foreigners Owe Safety and Prosperity to Concession

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 8—Declaring that "Under existing conditions" no attempt is or can be made to enforce the laws of the Republic of China," H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E., editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times, said that "it is to extraterritorial rights that foreigners in China owe their safety and prosperity."

The editor, a British subject for more than 20 years a resident of China, spoke on "Extraterritoriality in China" before the Institute of Politics under the Norman Wait Harris Foundation at the University of Chicago.

The rights were defined as "An exemption from the operation of local laws granted either by treaty or usage, account of the differences in law, custom, and social habits of civilized nations from those of uncivilized nations."

Privileges Are Important

Mr. Woodhead amplified his endorsement of such practices, pointing out that the foreigner in China owes the existence of foreign settlements and concessions where he can reside in hygienic conditions and in reasonable safety, free as a rule from incursions of Chinese troops and bandits, and enjoy a measure of self-government.

"These are privileges not lightly to be sacrificed," he continued. "Irresponsible Chinese may clamor for abolition of this principle, but they kick into the concessions for safety whenever a real war is in progress. The only advocates of abolition of extraterritoriality that I know of are small groups of younger missionaries. Their view is not shared by the older and more experienced missionaries, nor by the majority of those of their own age."

The so-called treaty powers—Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States—all have such privileges. It was pointed out. Australia, Italy and Germany lost these privileges as a result of the World War and the Russians were deprived of theirs by a presidential mandate in 1920.

Discusses Arguments

Mr. Woodhead, in referring to some of the arguments in favor of abolishing these rights, said:

"In the first place it is argued, and quite correctly, that it constitutes an infringement of China's sovereignty, rights and independence. Secondly, it leads to a multiplicity of jurisdictions, the application of different laws, even where the same issues are involved, and uncertainty as to the issue of any particular case. But the main objection to its perpetuation, and the one most difficult to answer is its abuse—chiefly by governments which have infinitesimal, or at least insignificant interests in China."

The Spanish consulate of recent years appears to have made a specialty of extending its protection on the film of pretenses to Chinese who desire to evade the jurisdiction of their own authorities. Its latest performance was to claim jurisdiction over all the boys of Turkish parents in India, who repudiated his British nationality some years ago, sought French protection as a Turk, and now claims that he has become entitled to Spanish protection as the result of an ordinance restoring Spanish nationality to Sephardic Jews who like to avail themselves of it."

China Asks Abolition

In 1919, the lecturer said, China presented to the peace conference at Paris a formal claim for the abolition of extraterritoriality. The question was not taken up at Paris, but was again raised at the Washington Conference.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Show and Leather Fair, Mechanics Building.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8. Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8.

Photoplays

Tremont Temple—"Drusilla With a Million," 8.

Fenway—"Eve's Secret," 8.

Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters) 6 p. m.—"Children's Half-Hour Stories" and music, "Max Stewart." 8 p.m.—WNAC dinner dance, Shepard Colonial Orchestra, direction, Billy Lester. 7:35—"On the Trail" with the Vanderveen, Thomas Dreier. 8—Musical program. 7:30—Music by Rhodes Orchestra.

WBZ, Boston, and Springfield, Mass. (530 Meters) 6 p. m.—Popular piano selections by Vincent A. Breglio. 6:15—Concert by David A. Breglio. 7:30—"The New NAC dinner dance, Shepard Colonial Orchestra, direction, Billy Lester. 7:35—"On the Trail" with the Vanderveen, Thomas Dreier. 8—Musical program. 7:30—Music by Rhodes Orchestra.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (475 Meters) 7 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:45—Baseball scores. 8—Concert. 8:30—Concert. 9—Musicals.

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Dick Watson, Don Ramsay, accompanist. 4—Bova's orchestra, direction Jay Riseman.

TONIGHT'S EVENTS

Baseball: Boston Braves vs. St. Louis, Braves Field, 3 p. m. Radio.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters) 6:30 a. m.—Bible readings, Rev. C. G. Garber. 8—Music by the First Methodist Church, Everett. 10:40—WNAC Women's Club talk, Jean Sargent, Martha Lee, 8 p. m.—"Big Band" with the Tremont Band. 1:30—Popular songs. Tel. Con- gross 4485. 8—Concert. 8:30—Concert. 9—Musicals.

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Founded 1895 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palfour Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions \$1.00 per year. Postage paid in U. S. and Canada. Second-class postage paid at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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POWERS SEEK FRIENDLY BASIS FOR RELATIONS WITH CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

can campaign committee. This is the faction which won the State for the G. O. P. in 1924 and is still functioning in every county.

Although the State was captured for Mr. Coolidge last fall, it is still saturated with Nonpartisan League sentiment and league men are in actual control of its government. All of the old-time league economic schemes continue to flourish, a state-owned bank, mills, elevators, insurance companies and other things. The shrewdest Republican leaders concede that radicalism is far from obliterated in North Dakota. They admit that to wrest Mr. Ladd's seat from the leaguers will mean the stiffest kind of a contest in the primaries and at the polls, no matter which side candidates take either side. They intend, of course, to make it an "acid test" of whether North Dakota is still "hopelessly radical" or ready to scrap the Nonpartisan League.

RAIL BUS LINE PERMIT SOUGHT IN MINNESOTA

(Continued from Page 1)

they are centrally located and to establish convenient downtown stations where necessary.

It is the plan to charge the same rates as on the bus routes already served. These rates are as low as 2.4 cents per mile. A charge of 3.6 cents per mile will be made on the routes where there is no competitive bus service.

Provisions of Law

There are many stringent features of the new law. Under rules and regulations just promulgated by the state commission, overcrowding of busses is prohibited. One of the rules is that passengers must not be loaded into the busses so as to interfere with the driver or obstruct his view.

Busses must be kept in a safe and sanitary condition, must be properly heated in the winter season, and only licensed drivers may be employed.

It is not the intention of the Great Northern Railway Company, through its subsidiary companies, to operate all of the bus lines of the State. The other railroads that have not gone into the bus business are outlining arguments to be presented to the state commission, through which they seek to eliminate from the highways about 35 freight carrying bus routes. The companies operating these routes have applied for licenses under the recent law.

RAILWAY PROTESTS BUS-LINE OPERATION

Boston & Worcester Revenue Loss Cited in Petition

Franklin T. Miller, receiver for the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, has asked the Superior Court to enjoin the Boston & Worcester Bus Company and the Farmar Stage Lines from operating buses between Boston and Worcester. Judge Keating appointed James J. McCarthy, attorney, to represent the companies operating these routes.

Mr. McCarthy, in his petition, states that the Boston & Worcester has been compelled to pay \$60,000 annually because of bus competition while he alleges it is illegal competition under Supreme Court rulings.

Another selection that has been urged for Mr. Sorlie is that of Seth W. Richardson, United States Attorney for North Dakota, who obtained that post through the recommendation of Mr. Ladd two years ago. Mr. Richardson is a Conservative "leaguer" who, it is thought, would go along with the administration in the Senate on much the same lines as Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, a "mild" insurgent with whom Mr. Richardson has much in common both personally and politically.

Former Justice Bronson of the State Supreme Court and Judge Christianon, now on bench, are leaders who may come within Mr. Sorlie's consideration if he decides to appoint Mr. Ladd's successor.

Arthur W. Blakemore, attorney, appearing for Mr. Miller, stated to the court that the financial condition of the railway company is so serious that each additional day that the busses operate further handicaps the railway in extricating itself from its difficulties. He declared that the company is losing \$60,000 annually because of bus competition while he alleges it is illegal competition under Supreme Court rulings.

David I. Walsh, formerly United States Senator, appearing for one of the defendant bus companies, stated to Judge Keating that there is need of the adoption of some policy whereby the flood of applications from railroads and railways for injunctions against the bus lines will be held in a central manner instead of by any of the many Superior Court judges. He said that the courts might refer all matters to one master. He declared that the public is vitally concerned and that the busses would not be operating if they were not for public support.

WIDER TURNPIKE URGED

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 8—(Special)—Widening of the Newburyport turnpike is being urged here. The roadbed is now 18 feet wide with gravel shoulders.

That organization happens to be split several ways, too, like the radicals themselves. There is one faction, known as the Independent Voters' Association, which controls a branch of the state Legislature, and another faction which considers itself regular of the regulars, known as the Coolidge and Dawes Republicans.

The faction holding conclave in Bismarck this afternoon is headed by Roy Frazer, vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

This, despite its name, is a radical Nonpartisan League organization and not recognized by either wing of the regular Republican organization.

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MOTHS

SENTRY ANTI-MOTH container hangs in closet. Furs, Woolens, all clothing, hats, shoes, linens, curtains, etc. \$1.00. Send \$1.00. 10 months, \$4.50; 12 months, \$5.00. Money order or cashier's check. Postage 25¢. Send to Mrs. August, 113 Mass. Ave., Boston. Tel. Bow 4648.

SEVENTY SALES

SEVENTY SALES

LIBRARY'S GOAL IS AID TO PUBLIC

Seattle Convention Plans Extension of Service to Meet Nation's Needs

SEATTLE, Wash., July 8 (Special)—How library service can be extended to meet the needs of the entire population of the Nation was the principal topic of discussion at the general session of the American Library Association's forty-seventh annual conference, here, yesterday. Agencies helping toward this goal were outlined in an address by Mrs. Julia G. Babcock of the Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, Calif., which has done much toward establishing traveling libraries and motorized libraries to serve the rural population. This was followed by general discussion.

Delegates expressed themselves as believing it expedient for librarians to take part in politics to obtain adequate appropriations for library services. William C. Korn, representing the Seminoletonal Education Association, urged the American Library Association to hold its 1926 meeting in or near Philadelphia on account of the exposition. Only two group sessions were held, those of the American Association of Law Libraries and the Canadian Librarians. Delegates spent most of the day in informal conversation and sightseeing.

Work With Children

Miss Effie L. Power of the Cleveland Public Library discussed "The Relation of Library Week With Children to the Present-Day Problem of Adult Education," at a meeting of the children's librarians section. She said in part:

"Probably our chief obligation to adult education work is to create a demand for it by the quality of our work during the educational period of youth. It is the adult with vision who asks for more. Statistics show that the present day desire for learning has not all been born in the world of industrial competition, and that education is sought 'not for livelihood but for living and for culture for all attainment, which are their own rewards.'

Our first task is to reach all the children and having done so to establish permanent interest; to teach them the joy of books; and to relate their use to books to their general reading to their lives. If we fulfill our obligations to these children, we should have an ounce of prevention to offer against illiteracy, dullness, apathy, loss of faith, lack of ambition, and unhappiness

which is well worth a pound of adult education as cure."

Contact With Community

Children's librarians should have a closer and more intimate contact with the family life of a city than other group library workers. Children are never far away, they are friendly and communicative and visit this neighborhood more frequently than the newly arrived foreign child is very quickly found there. The children's librarian has many reasons for visiting the homes in her district which gives her the opportunity to see ways in which the library might aid the adult members of families.

It has been told that we children's librarians should offer more homelike and less forbidding library rooms for meetings and for first visits by timid people. Children in response to this will conform to the habit of being cordial through our relations with them. I also think that children's librarians have something to offer library workers in adult education in practical methods of conducting library instruction, story hours, reading clubs and in methods of personal work, both with small groups and with individuals.

Majestic Music of Cohasset's Carillon Draws Great Throng

Scores of Motorists and Others 'Afoot, Undaunted by Lowering Clouds, Gather on the Common for Mid-Week Concert at St. Stephen's

Notwithstanding weather conditions, scores of motorists and many persons afoot made their way last evening to Cohasset Common to listen to the mid-week carillon concert from the tower of St. Stephen's Church by Kamil Lefevere, Belgian carillonneur, upon the 43 bells which are the gift of Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Jessie M. Barron.

The United States is writing the earliest chapters in its carillon history, borrowing from Europe the flavors and inspirations of a like history which has been cumulative since the thirteenth century.

In the early spring this year 20



M. KAMIL LEFEVERE

World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—Exports of automobiles and automobile parts from the United States during May set a new record by value, \$34,618,585.

Washington (AP)—Revenue freight loadings for the week ending June 27, reported by carriers to the American Railway Association, totaled 991,341 cars, an increase of 5741 over the preceding week. This also was an increase of \$3,690 cars over the corresponding week last year, but a decrease of 36,120 cars from the 1923 figure.

New York (AP)—Dr. Alfredo Zava, formerly president of Cuba, and now fully engaged in sugar production in the country, has started the immediate raising of the United States tariff on foreign sugar, including Cuban, as a desirable constructive step in the protection of the Cuban sugar industry from the encroachment of competing foreign interests.

New Rochelle, N. Y. (AP)—Corporation Counsel Van Auken announces that he has learned that the final decision of the Public Service Commission on the application of the New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for a 40 per cent increase in compensation rates in New York State will be handed down on Aug. 15.

New York (AP)—A campaign against retail druggists who violate the national prohibition act which is expected to result in the revocation of at least 1000 drug store permits has been started by Palmer Canfield, federal prohibition director in charge of New York. Mr. Canfield announces that 787 retail drug permits already have been revoked this year.

OUTSIDE WORK OF FIREMEN AN ISSUE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 8 (Special)—Outside work by members of the fire department can be stopped by the Fire Commission of Springfield, according to officials of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission.

This is a question which

has been under fire for several months, following protests from labor unions and building contractors which were sent to the City Council and to the Fire Commission.

The Fire Commission, in a report to the City Council, said that it was without power to halt the outside work. The Civil Service Commission says that it has received numerous complaints against firemen working, and that it has replied that it is without authority, and that the question must be settled by local ordinance or regulation. It sees no reason why such a regulation could not be made here.

Philadelphia (AP)—Brig.-Gen.

Smedley D. Butler, director of public safety, who caused warrants to be issued for eight persons connected with the Philadelphia Daily News, a tabloid newspaper, charging them with malice libel. General Butler charges that in reporting an address the newspaper used a sentence that was "false by him and which was false and malicious."

Berlin (AP)—The widow of Ferruccio Busoni has declared her intention of bequeathing to the Prussian State the entire Busoni archive, comprising all letters, manuscripts, musical scores, pictures and instruments of the master. A special feature of this gift is a rare collection of original Lizen manuscripts and scores which Busoni collected in the course of many years.

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EDUCATORS SAIL FOR EDINBURGH

International Good Will and Eventual World Peace Are Leading Goals

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 8.—The principal group of American delegates to the second biennial convention of the World Federation of Education Associations at Edinburgh sailed today on the steamships Berengaria and Caronia.

The delegation represents the National Education Association, and its members are traveling under instructions from the association they represent. The recent convention in the N. E. A. at Indianapolis voted in its representative assembly certain lines of American policy to be advocated at the world convention.

It asked that "questions in controversy between nations" be avoided at World Federation meetings and that its entire work be restricted "to the prime purpose for which such federation has been organized—through popular education to promote mutual good will and respect between all people of the world," with world peace as the ultimate goal.

Body of Membership

In the matter of national representation the United States delegates were instructed to urge that the leading educational association of a country be made the only one entitled to membership in the World Federation and that it have the right to choose its own delegates.

Augustus O. Thomas, of Augusta, Me., president of the World Federation, sailed last Monday.

A distinguished group of women is included in the American delegation. Among them are Mrs. C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of public instruction of Colorado; Miss Olive M. Jones, principal of an elementary school in New York City, and a former president of the National Education Association; Miss Corinne S. Adams, classroom teacher of Richmond, Va., former treasurer of the N. E. A.; Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhard, president of Mills College, Oakland, Calif.; Miss Charl O. Williams, legislative secretary of the N. E. A., and a former president; Miss Anna C. Woodward of Somerville, Mass., and Miss Abby Porter Leland of New York City.

University Representation

The universities and colleges are well represented by the men of the delegation. In this group are: Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College; William Chandler Bagley, professor of education, Columbia University; Stephan P. Dugan, professor of political science, College of the City of New York, and director of the Institute of International Education; Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Jr., professor of education, Swarthmore College; Dr. Joseph Swan, president emeritus, Swarthmore College, and Dr. Henry Lester Smith, dean of the School of Education, Indiana University.

The United States Department of Commerce has a booth, trade journals are represented, and every branch of the industry is included.

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WILL INVESTIGATE MONOPOLY ONLY

Federal Trade Commission to Avoid Veiled Prosecutions

Special from Monitor Bureau

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ADOPT CODE FOR BETTER JOURNALISM

Press Should Safeguard Confidence of People in Its Integrity, Asserts Mr. Ochs—Chattanooga Publisher Elected President

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 8 (AP)—Adoption of a code of ethics and election of officers followed by an informal conference occupied sessions of the twenty-third annual convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association.

An exhibition of textiles will form a feature of the fall opening of the political department.

A garden party will be given on July 28 by the Essex County Division of the club at the James Putnam House, 42 Summer Street, Danvers, from 3 to 5 p. m.

A course of lectures on public questions at home and abroad has been arranged for the next club year, beginning in October.

TRACTION COMPANY OPPOSES BUS LINE

Eastern Massachusetts Officials Protest New Haven Plan

Officials of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company opposed strenuously the petition of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for a general authority to operate motor busses on the ground that the petition sought exclusive control of the territory at the hearing this morning before the Department of Public Utilities.

F. A. Farnham, counsel repre-

senting the New Haven road, explained that the petition asked simply for an extension of the road's charter rights as authorized by this year's Legislature to include the operation by the road of motor vehicles.

Henry C. Attwill, chairman, asked if the petition was not only a request for the right to acquire motor vehicles, since the road could not operate until the commission approved routes, and since the petition named no routes. Mr. Farnham answered that was the case.

Mr. Attwill inquired whether it would be best for the commission to authorize the road to purchase automobiles which the road may never be able to use. To this Mr. Farnham replied that this was the road's risk, and that the purpose of asking for the right to buy was because of the possible delay in delivering busses.

BUYERS THROG BOSTON FAIR

Large Registration Indic平ates Prosperous Trend in Leather Industry

More than 2500 buyers have already arrived for the sixth annual Boston Shoe and Leather Fair which is being held in Mechanics' Building. It is the largest registration of out-of-town buyers in local footwear history, and includes representatives from virtually all parts of the country. It is expected that the exhibition will yield an unprecedented volume of orders for New England-made shoes and leather goods.

For the first time the show is a strictly New England exhibition.

About 250 exhibitors have displayed, and every available inch of floor space is occupied. Only buyers have been admitted to the show during the first two days, so that they might have an uninterrupted opportunity to study the models. The public will be admitted tomorrow, the final day.

There are two outstanding features of the exhibition—the style-show and the working exhibits displaying every phase of shoemaking. In the style show new ideas have been introduced by eliminating all reference to individual firms, and simply displaying those shoes which correctly present the latest patterns, lasts and materials for the fall and winter, for both men and women. The show includes only shoes displaying relative style, important types, leathers, lasts and patterns, and is repeated each night.

In the basement there are exhibits showing the complete processes of shoemaking, not only the making of the shoes themselves, but the tanning of leather, and the making of patterns, lasts, linings, shoe soles, and other articles used in the manufacture of shoes.

Displays in both halls show not only shoes for men and women, but the materials from which they are made, including buckles, buttons, eyelets, laces and toads.

"Religious education should teach us not only to think, but to quit thinking in chains," he said. "The benefactors of mankind have dared to do their own thinking, allowing others to help, but no dogmatist to hinder."

HOME RULE DECISION VOIDS MANY LAWS

New York Cities Discuss Plan of Remedial Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 8—Felix Borowski, for more than 20 years member of the faculty of the Chicago Musical College, for the last eight years its president, who also has contributed to The Christian Science Monitor, has resigned the college post to devote all his time to composition. Herbert Witherspoon, a leading member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been elected the new president.

Mr. Borowski, a fellow student at Cologne with Frederick Stock, came to Chicago from London, Eng., in 1897. He had been engaged by Dr. F. Ziegfeld, then president of the Chicago Musical College, as a teacher of violin and composition. When Dr. Ziegfeld retired in 1916, from the presidency, Mr. Borowski succeeded him.

He has composed numerous songs and orchestral pieces, one of which, a symphonic poem, "Youth," was awarded the \$1000 prize at the North Shore Music Festival, Evanston, Ill., in 1923. His Oriental ballet was successfully staged in 1920 by the Chicago Opera Association.

Mr. Witherspoon is well regarded in Chicago, where he has appeared many times with the opera company and has been a visitor as one of the summer master class teachers in vocal music. Mrs. Witherspoon is Florence Hinckle, soprano.

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The movement expressed in the slogan "Made in the U. S. A." will be featured in the early fall programs of the political department of the club. In announcing it, Mrs. Frederick P. Bailey, chairman of the department, says: "This is no mere slogan, but is rather a principle of the Republican Party, but a practical matter of bread and butter for New England people of all grades of wealth, the worker as well as the employer. Massachusetts is not an agricultural state. She does not raise her own food. She is dependent upon mills and factories for the products to be given in exchange for the food she consumes, and here women's responsibility is greater than that of men, because women are the spenders. Men earn the money, but women have the care of the things bought."

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RECOMMENDS STUDY OF CONSTITUTION

Women's Republican Club Sees Danger in Amendments

Careful study of the Constitution of the United States is recommended to members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts by their organization as a factor in their individual summer programs. This is because of the feeling aroused by propositions to amend the Constitution and because President Coolidge has recommended its study by the legislators and citizens of the country.

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Trails in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Georgia

North of Cornelia Lies a Country of Beautiful Hills, Streams, Cascades, and Quiet V-Shaped Lakes

By HORACE M. BOWMAN

FEW Americans, and those decidedly not of the regulation tourist type, are aware that one of the most beautiful and historically interesting mountain regions of their country is in the northern part of the State of Georgia.

Crystal clear streams cascade over immense ledges of black rock in falls as delicate and airy as point lace; deep cold lakes mirror on a motionless surface the pine-covered sides of mountains that lift themselves skyward in an almost perpendicular ascent; swift mountain rivers surge through rocky ravines; yawning gorges are cut deep with dense growths of oak, ash and pine on the lower levels which, from the heights, present the appearance of trees in Japanese miniature gardens; frequently occurring short sections of mountain with gently rounded sides and tops, like immense half cylinders of earth smoothly fashioned by giant hands and planted from foot to crest with evergreen, pine, ash and oak, are carpeted with a brilliantly colored covering of tiger lilies, wavy paint, laurel and rhododendron, and many other species of mountain flowers and shrubs; while on the far distant horizon, fold upon fold of giant ranges slumber in the mysterious blue haze from which they derive their name.

Trails built by Government forest rangers, together with roads made by the mountaineers, and excellent highways constructed by the State and various counties, wind in and about the mountains, penetrating to the most remote and out-of-the-way localities.

Travelling From Atlanta

To enter this region from the south, one travels over the Southern Railroad from Atlanta to Cornelia, whence the Tallulah Falls Railroad goes directly north, passing through the most interesting area of the mountains of north Georgia. Cornelia is in Habersham County, in the midst of the beautiful region that inspired Sidney Lanier's "Song of the Chattahoochee," in which he describes the source of the river and its course as it wanders toward the sea.

This picture is by no means over-drawn. But a few moments' ride to the west of the town is Mount Yonah, one of the highest mountains in the neighborhood of Cornelia. From this vantage point one's eyes may travel over miles and miles of magnificent mountainous land, and to the east, easily within range of the eye, are the beautiful hills of Habersham, from which emanate the headwaters of the three great rivers of the south—the Savannah, the Chattahoochee and the Tennessee. In the opposite direction is the Nacoochee Valley, stretching out for miles to the north and south.

Memories of the Cherokee

In the vicinity of Mount Yonah there are also a number of very interesting Indian mounds, containing in some instances, in a state of almost perfect preservation, various utensils of war and domestic life of the Cherokee Indians. It is in this neighborhood also that only a few years ago there was unearthed the forms of ten members of a gigantic race of people who inhabited the country at some remote but undetermined period.

The Library

L. Stanley Jast Considers English Problems

Manchester, England
Special Correspondence
ONE problem which faces all English libraries at the present time is the considerable financial difficulty in replacing worn-out books, many of which are now out of print. L. Stanley Jast, chief librarian of the Manchester Public Libraries, recently outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a proposal he had made to the Library Association in 1919 to meet this need. So far this proposal has not become definitely well known, to stand any chance of adoption. Mr. Jast's proposal was for a library association Edition of Standard Works, the edition being arranged between the Library Association and the publishers. While the association would pay nothing, it would be able to assure the publishers of a certain minimum sale. The association would arrange for books to be in a form suitable for libraries, that is to say the binding and every detail would be decided by the committee. The idea, contained in Mr. Jast's proposal, would solve the problem of books for which there is a demand but which are only obtainable in "nasty" editions. The proposal also embraces old books which are in print but are not obtainable in satisfactory editions. It would also embrace books printed in many editions, both good and bad, and in which case it was proposed that the committee of the association should adopt the edition it thought best.

Public libraries, Mr. Jast said, provided the only national service of books. "The cost of the whole library service in Manchester for the years 1923 and 1924," he continued, "amounted to £100,000,000. Of this sum £100,000,000 was the per capita cost of the library service exclusive of fabric and building charges which amounted to £10,000,000."

Separate Commercial Library
Speaking of recent developments in Manchester, Mr. Jast said that a

Where Mountain Stream Plunges Down in a Fan of Sparkling Water



ESTATOAL FALLS, NEAR DILLARD, GA.

various engineering societies in New York.

The latest development in the Manchester library, Mr. Jast stated, was the provision of high-grade steel shelving or racks for the safe handling and preservation of large and heavy newspaper volumes, there's also a special adjustable desk and chair for reading volumes of this kind. At this juncture Mr. Jast pointed out several bound volumes of The Christian Science Monitor on the new racks.

Training in England

Replies to a question as to the training and qualifications of librarians, Mr. Jast said that the Library Association grants certificates in six technical subjects and to those holding six certificates and fulfilling some of the conditions, it gives a diploma. Its methods of training at the moment are by means of correspondence classes and by summer schools held from time to time at different centers. In addition there is a library school, somewhat on the lines of the schools in America, attached to the University of London, financed by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. There is also some sort of library instruction given in one or two schools, such as the library courses given at The Andes College, Cheltenham, but at present the scheme of library training is very incomplete. It is hoped that eventually there will be a library school established in the north—say one in Scotland, perhaps one in Wales and perhaps one in the Midlands. At present library training on the best lines is practically limited to London, whereas in America the clippings from journals and papers were filed and classified. In this respect there is in line with special research libraries, in connection with the research institutes of big manufacturing firms like Metropolitan Vickers. In this data file, Mr. Jast said, the Manchester Technical Library seemed to have gone one better than the technical library of the

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EDUCATOR OPPOSES RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION ON SCHOOL TIME

New Hampshire Commissioner Warns Against Plan as Step Toward Linking Church and State Through Public Schools in Letter to Superintendents

CONCORD, N. H., July 8 (Special)

—Explaining his objections to the widely proposed plan for weekday religious instruction on public school time on the ground that such a policy is a step toward combining church and state, and that if administration of the system would be inequitable, Ernest W. Butterfield, Commissioner of Education of New Hampshire, has just addressed a letter, opposing the measure, to school superintendents.

This pronouncement, which is viewed as one of the most vigorous statements issued by an educational official on this subject, is being forwarded to educators throughout the United States, it was announced here.

Mr. Butterfield points out further that in his opinion such a policy would be inequitable and in administration a failure. He contends that the school day cannot be lengthened without undue financial burden on the state, and that it cannot be shortened "without distinct educational loss." He adds:

Sees Unjust Divisions

Except in small villages where the population has religious homogeneity, there is not a shadow of a chance that worth-while schools will be furnished to all children. Parents will not approve the plan long, if it means the traditional Sunday School transferred to a week day. The non-denominational, co-ordinated teachers and standardized equipment would put the plan in reach only of the most wealthy churches.

He also warns that the group of children unjustly treated. Those who would substitute for two hours of public school instruction as prescribed by the law, It also stipulates, according to Mr. Butterfield, that children of parents whose sects are not able to supply these schools or of parents who do not wish their children taught denominational tenets, must remain in the school buildings with the teachers engaged in supplementary work not required of the other children.

Mr. Butterfield's Letter

"Any proposal which would use the power of the State to deny religion to any individual and any proposal which would be by State administration force religion upon him is equally abhorrent in a Nation like ours," the New Hampshire Commissioner says in his letter. He continues:

We Americans after centuries of experience both in Europe and America, have decreed that for us forever there must be separation of state and church. Our own troubled experience and the experience of other peoples have shown us that in a republic there is no other path of safety. Our constitutions and our laws have declared this position in uncertain terms.

This proposal is contrary to this principle and in New Hampshire is illegal. Neither public money nor public administrative time and power may be applied for the schools of any religious sect or denomination. School authorities may shorten any school day they wish, provided that they shorten it



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EXAMINES PRISON CONDITIONS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—Selection by a central bureau, rather than by the trial judge, of the institution to which a prisoner should be sent, is a proposal under consideration by the Ohio Legislature's joint committee on prison conditions.

As far as the country generally was concerned, there was, Mr. Jast thought, a difficulty in securing adequately trained assistants, but this difficulty was more on the male than the female side.

With reference to facilities for students, Mr. Jast said that they were provided with an extra reader's ticket for the branch libraries as well as special tickets for the special libraries, such as the music library and the foreign library.

On the problem of staffing libraries, Mr. Jast said that as far as the junior appointments were concerned these come under the civil service system recently established for the corporation. Applications for any senior position in the corporation department must satisfy the examining board.

All appointments were made from the list of candidates who had satisfied this board. The salary scheme was a graded one adopted by the corporation in which the juniors passed by examination into an agate and clerical group and out of this group those

possessing certain qualifications, laid down by the different committees, passed into provisional and administrative positions.

In the case of the libraries the certificate of the Library Association was the qualification required so that there was no social stratum apparent in difference of reading matter in towns. It followed, therefore, in stocking a library to suit a particular population, apart from stressing books on local manufactures, it was not as safe to put good books in an industrial district as in a residential one.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Shaw and Wells in Unawed Portraits

Bernard Shaw, by Edward Shanks. Henry Holt. \$1. H. G. Wells, by Ivor Brown. Ibid. \$1. Writers of the Day. Edited by Bertram Christian.

BOTH Mr. Shaw and Mr. Wells, if we may be permitted a fraternal pun, began as Socialists and have grown to be Socialists far more social than "istic." By this is meant, not that they have surrendered any of the fundamentals upon which their careers have been built, but that they have refused to be contained in a definition; or, to paraphrase the poet, to be kept falsely true by a faith unfaithful.

Each has in him more than a touch of the journalist; each, indeed, has made it a point to insist upon the journalistic element in his work. Shaw, characteristically, has gloried in his preoccupation with the present; yet, upon closer investigation, his protestation turns out to be a paradox. What he calls literature is what others call journalism, and the other way around. The present with which he deals is not exclusively occupied in that process which stretches from infinity to eternity. And, if Wells makes the same protest with somewhat more humility, he is equally playful. To be sure his work, much of it, has already dated; yet, beneath the inevitable contemporaneity is a living man who speaks to the permanently living in the rest of men. If that be journalism, we need more of it.

Each of the books consists of a short biographical account, a number of chapters on the salient aspects of the subject, two bibliographies (one English and one American) and an index. There are few quotations; space would seem to require concentration. The result is that we have a highly personal account, and an individual one as well. In each instance, Mr. Shaw, for example, is not aware by his sister; his portrait pictures a blemish or two. He paints, as Mr. Brown says of Wells in his study, in the manner of an Orpen or a Joan. It is in the seemingly unimportant, transitional sentences that a critic's quality may often be detected, and in a stray passage of Shanks' I find something wholly admirable that should have been pointed out long before. He is discussing Shaw's early career.

Musical Background

"In 1876 he abandoned the land office and went to London, where his mother had gone some years before . . . and determined to earn a living as a teacher of singing. Lucinda Shaw was a woman of character, energy and something approaching genius," who acted as "the assistant of an enterprising and able musician, George John Vandale Lee. To this influence Mr. Shaw's early knowledge of, and interest in, music must be ascribed; and I may as well record here my suspicion that, but for the accident of his mother's association with Lee, he would never have possessed either. At any rate, the Perfect Wagnerite does not seem to me to have been written by a man who has been influenced by a man with an inherently musical nature."

Exactly! The Perfect Wagnerite, which is by no means without its imperfections, is at least by half a work upon economics, in which Shaw tries to harness the librettos of Wagner to the cart of the Fabians society. Yet, to be fair, there is much of the musician in it, and Shaw has said of the Wagnerian motifs some of the most finely critical things that have been elicited by them. Mr. Shanks indicates the inconsistencies of Shaw with unwavering finality. There is no doubt that Mr. Shaw gives us much evidence of muddle-headedness as of common sense. He does not always find tenable reasons. His desire to be always in the forefront of the movement, to be, in the words of Roebeck Ramsden, "more advanced than he ever was," often betrays his fundamental incapacity for logical thought.

Considering Wells

Mr. Brown's monograph on Wells is written with a fine sense of style and a shining imagination. His study of Wells comes in the nature of a much-desired compensation; for, as we learn from a personal discussion of Wells's educational theories, Brown was subjected to the traditional education in the classics—put to Latin at 7, Greek at 10, and thereafter stretched upon a classical wrack almost beyond the learning of his own tongue and literature. Yet note the contradiction. Brown, writing this, in the modern world of the moderns, meets him on his own ground, appreciatively yet discriminatingly. Perhaps the educational moral is that a good training does train, and that a well-equipped intelligence manages to find its way about new territory.

In a phrase of The New Machiavelli, Mr. Brown discovers the leit-motif of the Wellsian opera. "Failure is not failure nor waste wasted if it lights the road to a plan." To a plan! "There," comments Brown, "in three syllables, is the heart of the Wellsian drama. And with this as a text, he follows the human labors from the attempt to put a plan into the jostle and jumble of Greater London to his numerous attempts to give structure and coherence to the machinery of the nations. Here is one of the great secrets of his books: here, in fine, is the motive power of the His-

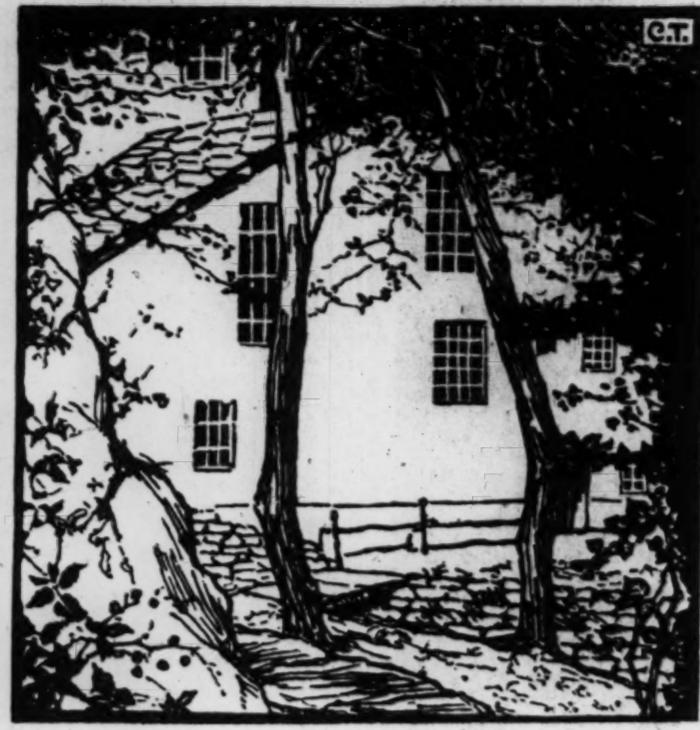
tory of the World. The man is essentially an optimist, hoping for betterment, striving for it, providing in his own labors the various instruments that may help in pushing the fractious world a step nearer to the great fulfillment.

Mr. Brown does not consider Wells with any air of definiteness. The man is only at the beginning of his wider labors, "with great achievement behind him and great achievement to come." Summing him up from one of his best-known creations, Mr. Britling, it appears that Britling is a phase of Wells himself. He is thus possessed of an "obstinate originality and a generous disposition, so that he was always lively, sometimes spacious, and never vile. He loved to talk and

wrote. He talked about everything, he had ideas about everything; he could no more help having smelling at your heels. Lots of people found him interesting and stimulating, a few found him seriously exasperating. He had ideas in the utmost profusion about races and empires and social order and political institutions and gardens and automobiles and the future of India and China and aesthetics and America and the education of mankind in general."

So that not a little of Truth dwells at the bottoms of this Wells.

The books are well printed, of convenient pocket size, and form prodigious introductions to their respective subjects.



From the Woodcut Annual for 1923
"LA CASA DEL MUGNAIO," BY CARLO TURINA

Book Reviews in Brief

Breezes from Cape Cod, by Helen F. Stevens, Chatham, Mass., is a paper bound book of verse printed by D. B. Updike, the Merrymount Press, Boston, sketchily but sympathetically illustrated by A. W. Wheelwright. It is born of delight in familiar Cape Cod scenes, but curiously this love has not led to that intent observation which turns the meager descriptive generalizations of verse into the truths of poetry. One reads untouched of doctored "fashioned" verse, but easily enough of a city maid treading "cobbled pavements" in a modern city; one refuses to think of the poet's ocean as a maiden with golden hair because one remembers the glistening white of Cape Cod dunes and beaches; cat-o'-nine tails and blue flag-flies surely do not grow in salt marshes, though they may flourish in the fresh water of nearby meadows. To love and not to see: it seems strange and sad, and sends one but to major poets, to Keats, who lay with his eyes and ears on little hill, to Robert Frost, who watched ice-lizards wake and run in the sunshine.

Rosalie, by Charles Major (New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2) is an excellent example of Mr. Major's work, a historical story of persecution and adventure. Dr. John Collingwood makes enemies who bring about his imprisonment on a trumped-up charge. He is rescued on the eve of execution by the only person in England who believes in his innocence, Rosalie Dean. They sail for Canada, are recognized and kept under surveillance for prompt dispatch back to England in iron, but they escape in a shipwreck and reach a remote island, where they are marooned through the winter with an Indian colony. How they try to keep the secret of their identity, are discovered by a jealous Frenchman, and finally are released, makes a story of intense interest.

The Carillon of Scarpia, by Flora Kilckman (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2) might well be entitled "Paying Guests." Scarpia is in a hole financially. The royal family is down to three household servants, and the four princesses are busy

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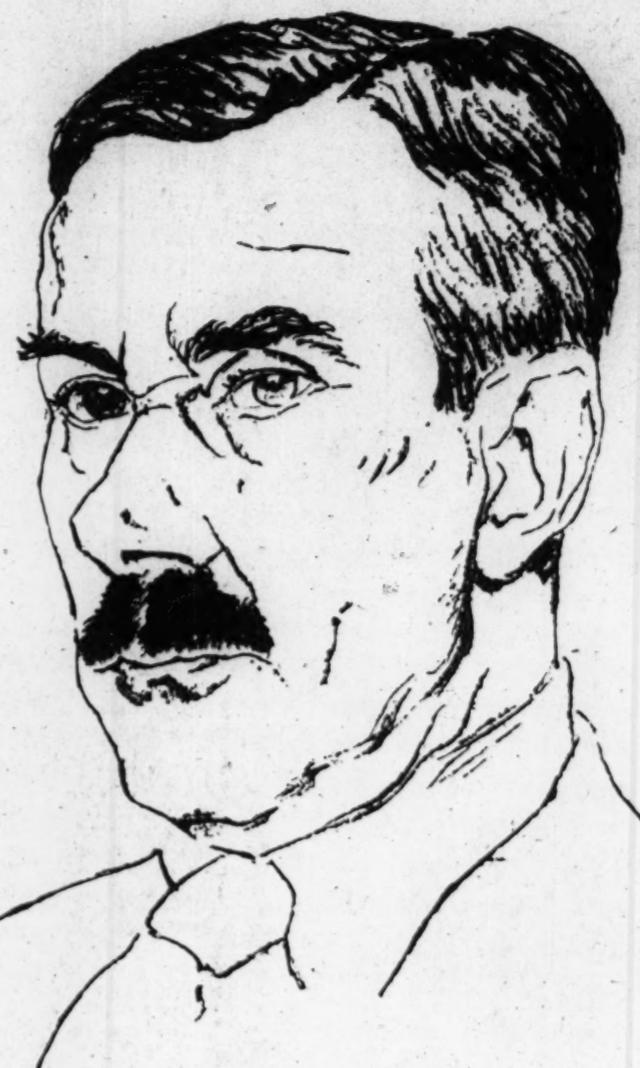
Three Books to Buy This Week

For Unashamed Analysis: *Bernard Shaw*, by Edward Shanks (Henry Holt, \$1.)

For Encouraging Appraisal: *Representative American Dramas*. Edited by Montross J. Moses. (Little, Brown & Co. \$4.50.)

For Flavescence Portraiture: *Society Women of Shakespeare's Time*. By Violet A. Wilson. (Dutton. \$2.)

THOMAS MANN



FROM A DRAWING BY KARL SCHENKER, BERLIN

school knows what he is about half so well as Belasco knows what he is doing and how to do it?

Augustus Thomas, too, has been rather out of the running in the past decade, though for many years he was in the front rank of American playwrights. Developed in a romantic school, like William Gillette, he could not alter a fully matured style to conform with the new urge to make plays lifelike. Gillette himself has acknowledged this difficulty. The transition from the old school to the new is clearly indicated by Mr. Moses in his progressive handling of his subject. His introductory essay to each play carries his argument forward in a logical fashion, clear alike to those who have seen all these plays on the stage, and those to whom only the newer writers are familiar. There is an exhaustive bibliography covering the writers of each of the plays printed, together with a list of commentaries covering the past 40 years of American playmaking.

The other plays printed in full are: "The Witching Hour," Augustus Thomas; "The Scarecrow," Percy Fitch; "The Pipe," Josephine Peabody; "The Emperor Jones," Eugene O'Neill; "Nice People," Rachel Crothers; "The Detour," by Owen Davis; "Dulcy," by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connally; "The Adding Machine," by Elmer L. Rice; "The Show-Off," by Keats, Walter Hackett; "The Famous Mrs. Fair," James Forbes; "The Emperor Jones," Eugene O'Neill; "Nice People," Rachel Crothers; "The Detour," by Owen Davis; "Dulcy," by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connally; "The Adding Machine," by Elmer L. Rice; "The Show-Off," by Keats, Walter Hackett; "The Famous Mrs. Fair," James Forbes; "The Emperor Jones," Eugene O'Neill; "Nice People," Rachel Crothers; "The Detour," by Owen Davis; "Dulcy," by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connally; "The Adding Machine," by Elmer L. 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THE HOME FORUM

The Sympathies of Observation

WATCHING a robin busily looking for his breakfast on the woodland road outside my window, I was reminded of an amus-ing test which an old professor of composition was in the habit of applying to his classes when I was in college. We were all city boys, while he had been born and reared in the country. He had a low opinion, therefore, of our knowledge of nature-nomines such as have always been loved and recorded by the nature-poets. I remember with what pleasure he used to quote Wordsworth's lines—

The swan that on St. Mary's Lake
Floats double, swan and shadow;
and the same poet's description of forty cows "feeding as one," and his remarkable comparison of an aged man to a cloud, "that moves altogether, if it move at all." I think that the professor must have been a remarkable teacher of literature, if only because he made his students understand that a poet is just as truly a discoverer as the naturalist is, that his range of facts is equally extensive, and that his discoveries may be equally important.

The professor's test consisted of some twenty questions on simple and common matters of observation, known to every country child, and its purpose was to prove to us that, though we had all spent many a summer in the country, we had not, as he said, "used our eyes." I can remember only a few of the questions, but they will illustrate the type:

1. What bird both runs and hops?

2. When a cow lies down, which legs does she bend first?

3. Which legs does a horse bend first?

4. When a cow rises, does she straighten her fore-legs or hind-legs first?

5. The same of a horse?

6. When it is raining, do cattle in the field stand with heads toward or away from the rain?

7. How many legs has a mosquito?

8. What bird uses mud in building her nest?

We boys fared badly in the test, but were not especially chagrined. We entered into a friendly argument with him, in which one of us maintained that such facts, though curious, were of no great importance, and another that, as city boys, we could easily compile a list of questions that country boys could not answer. He was so suggestively interested in the subject and the range of their interests, and that, though a nature poet or a naturalist might observe carefully the habits of animals, other persons were equally observing of human beings or of things. To all of this the teacher readily agreed, admitting that we are likely to observe and remember only that which engages our interests; but it was easy to see where he thought our interests, as students of literature, ought to lie.

One may contend that he exaggerated the value of one particular kind of observation, and yet may agree that there is a quite peculiar

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily
Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 197 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$3.00 per year. One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor
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**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY**

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Herald
The Herald of Christian Science
Le Herold de Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

ing. Once I was saluted by a parcel of hard eggs breaking loose from their net, and pelting me completely: it was fortunate that they were boiled, or I should have been in a pretty trim; to this may be added—the frequent violent jerks, occasioned by on- or other of the poles slipping out of its wretched fastening, so as to bring one end of the litter to the ground; and you may judge how pleasing this mode of travelling must be.

At our first outset, the novelty of the scene . . . wrought an agreeable change on my harassed feelings—but when we had proceeded some distance on the Desert, the all-trees-of-life habitat had vanished; when even a sign of cultivation disappeared; and even vegetation was confined to a few low straggling shrubs . . . when the immeasurable plain lay around me, a burning sun darted his fierce rays from above, and no asylum, was visible in front, my heart sunk within me.

It is impossible . . . not to be struck with the exquisite beauty of the nights here; a perfectly cloudless sky, and the atmosphere so clear, that the stars shine with a brilliancy infinitely surpassing anything I witnessed elsewhere. Well might the ancient Egyptians become expert astronomers, possessed of clear, so young, minds that study, nor were less indebted to those Heavenly luminaries; since, by their resplendent light and unvarying revolutions, the guides cross these trackless Deserts with certainty, and like the mariner, steer to the desired haven.—From "Original Letters From India," by Mrs. Eliza Fay.

Road Builders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The peace of the country is broken;
The solitary place is astir;
Instead of the song of the cricket,
The clangor of engines that whirr,

The ring of the pick and the shovel;
The shouting and hoarse cries of men
Have rudely invaded the hillside,
And echo far down in the glen.

A tearing! a crushing! and grinding
Of fit-rock, and gravel, and stone;
From morning till evening the crushers
Roll on with a rumble and drone.

Make way for the mixers and builders!
For thundering trucks with their loads,
Make way for the heralds of progress—
The county is building some roads!

Arthur J. Peel

Heather

The heath, rather than the orchid, would be the flower-companion of my choice, and I would desire to wear it, not as a talisman, but as an incentive; not for any hope of luck that superstitiously clings to the white variety, but as a symbol of the moorland's freedom, as a memory of fragrant purple beauty, and as a sacrament of courage should it be worn.

The heath is one of the massed effects of Nature. It is a forest of flowers, impressive by its wide liberality as the grass or the sea or the sky. All these afford a refreshing escape from the narrower-bounded ways of living. To climb some narrow hillside path, and suddenly to find opening on broad upland spaces, is an emancipating experience, especially when there is in it the virgin joy of sunrise. One such supreme experience have I had—in the hour of home-leaving, and of ardent longing and unaccustomed access. I took a road at hazard, and, climbing, there suddenly burst into view a moorland vision. Far-spreading on every side was heather, of fuller, richer beauty in flower and leafage than I had ever seen. It was thoroughly wholesome, so happily content, so wonderful, that if ever I was near sharing the sentiment of Linnaeus, kneeling before the golden gorse, it was then. I was no longer conscious of loneliness, but of friendliness. The moor seemed a living inspiration, and every spray of heath called me to consider how it grew, the secret of its strength and beauty there on the wilds, ever seeking and responding to the influences of sun and shower, of heat and cold, of dew and air, in which even the moorland is rich.

So far as man's protections are concerned, it is one of the unprivileged. It is a stranger to the finer flowers' heritage of care. It flourishes where they would succumb, and conquers where they would be-pair. Its beauty is the triumph of a forlorn hero. Having accustomed itself to endure hardness, it thrives in the heat of the sun, and finds a kindly ministry in the tempest. That is one of Nature's ways, for frequently the finest results come of abandoning her children to her own carelessness. Recently, in a garden in the north with many designed effects, I noticed one undesigned effect: sur-passed them all. The garden was steeply buttressed, and over the side much floral rubbish had been thrown. Nature herself had become gardener to these castaways, and I shall not soon forget the clustered beauty, especially of forget-me-nots, which, carelessly flung into Nature's breast, had found a richer, fuller growth. Living things are often weakened and impoverished through overcare. For beauty and strength they need the bracing touch of exposed wildness.

Along with the oak, heather share the distinction of being rich in iron. The wiry toughness of the moorland dwarf is akin to the gauntlet toughness of the forest giant. In each case it is a gift of the stern places. The firer of the oak's conditions above and to the north is its strength in sinew, and the more exposed, the finer the flowers. It is a fine secret—this of finding strength in wildness, tonic in sternness, and glorious gain in our necessities.

I was warned to provide small jugs of porous earth, which after filling with purified water, I slung to the top of my Taratarvan; and these with watermelons, and hard eggs, proved the best refreshments I could have taken. The water by this means was tolerably preserved, but the motion of the car and the uncouth manner in which the vehicle is fastened to them, made such a constant rumbling sound among my provisions as to be exceedingly annoy-



Provincetown Houses. From an Etching by Beatrice Levy.

"Who may abide the day of his coming?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE rich young man who came to Jesus to inquire the way to eternal life was unable to stand the test of discipleship. He must have recognized that Jesus was teaching the truth, but he refused to take the path pointed out to him by the Master; and Matthew tells us that "he went away sorrowful; for he had correcting that which is false and untrue, and revealing the real man, made in His image and likeness. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 66) Mrs. Eddy says: "Sorrow has its reward. It never leaves us where it found us. The furnace separates the gold from the dross that the precious metal may be grafted with the image of God."

The prophet Malachi speaks of the coming of the messenger of Truth to each one, and then asks the searching question, "But who may abide the day of his coming? and who shall stand when he appears? for he is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap." It is this purging process which the so-called human mind shrinks from, but which is necessary if the human consciousness is to be transformed by divine understanding.

It seems to be the common experience of mankind that very often it is through the trials and difficulties of life that we lay hold of the eternal verities. If our desire is for spiritual progress, we shall welcome any experience which teaches us to rely on God and helps to purge us from that which is unlike God, good. The robust faith of Browning recognized the value of this chastening process; for he says in "Rabbi Ben Ezra,"

"Then, welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each scolding that bids not sit nor stand
but go!

Be our joys three-parts pain!
Strive, and hold cheap the strain;
Learn, nor account the pang; dare,
never grudge the throe!"

It is not the experience alone, however, that purifies; for two people may go through equally hard experiences, and one may be left embittered, while the other is made more sure of the goodness of God. In the latter case there has probably been a deeper faith in the ultimate triumph of righteousness. If our mental attitude toward difficult problems be a steady trust in the unfoldment of the divine purpose, we shall faithfully abide the day of His coming, however long or difficult the refining process may seem to be. In the epistle to the Hebrews we read, "Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous: nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."

Mortals, hard beset by trials and

blowers and the making of glass had become a highly developed art.

In fact the Romans used glass for more domestic purposes than at the present day, for having no highly glazed or fine porcelain, glass objects, both common and plain, were used for household purposes. It is seldom remembered that the Portland or Barberini vase in the British Museum, London, which Wedgwood so successfully copied, is of glass, cameo glass it was called.

Constantine the Great . . . and Theodosius II . . . encouraged glass-making in the East and urged skilled workmen to come to the seat of their empire, and the making of glass flourished greatly. There still remain some of these beautiful glass objects, particularly of Greek and Roman manufacture, to prove the versatility of the artists who made them . . .

It was not till the fifth century A. D. that the Western world began to challenge the supremacy of the East, and the Venetian Republic became the leader in the manufacture of glass. The Venetians were clever, the Romans were not. They sought to prevent the trade secret of glass-making from becoming known. So about the end of the thirteenth century they confined their workmen to the Island of Murano, which is separated from Venice by a narrow strip of water. They traded with countries in the Far East and Venice became wealthy through their glass trade.

In this same century and in the fourteenth and fifteenth the Saracens made very choice glass. Dillon in "Glass" speaks particularly of the beauty of the enamelled pieces, and says that even yet occasional pieces are found in England and France. This enamelled glass was made in lamps, vases, beakers, and bottles, particularly for mosques. It is seldom that a piece finds its way to America . . .

About this period the Germans began to manufacture glass, but their products were coarse and heavy, decorated with enamels and entirely lacking the grace and beauty of the Venetian output. Assyria, India, China, Persia, Spain, as well as Egypt made glass with more or less success, and at different periods. Italy, Germany, the Low Countries, France and England were the leaders and remain so still, although America is not far behind.

Excelling in all branches of the ceramic art, China does not seem to have given the same amount of attention to the making of glass. It was mentioned by a Chinese writer in 627 A. D., but little is known of the manufacture before the eighth century . . .

Chinese are making to-day glass of extreme beauty of colour and of graceful shapes, flat bowls, vases, small dishes. The colours are greens, blues, soft yellow and a glowing ruby, all of them translucent and showing to wonderful advantage against the light . . .

Another object which appeals to the collector is the ruby shade of Bohemian glass. This they succeeded in making during the early part of the seventeenth century. But before they attempted colour they succeeded in making a superior clear glass. In 1619 Caspar Lehmann, a Bohemian glass-worker, invented the process of engraving on glass, which gave a new impulse to the industry. The distribution of glass was more general and its uses more various than one apt to realize, even at this early period . . .

England, curiously enough, seemed content to get her rich glass from Venice. In cups, flagons and bottles, and not try herself to build up the

industry. But during the reign of Elizabeth, she appreciated the value of glass-works and invited to London a glass-worker named Cornelius De Lannoy; he established glass-houses and from this time on the British Isles had an important part in the industry.—N. Hudson Moore, in "Old Glass European and American."

In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.

PROSE WORKS

Other Than
SCIENCE AND HEALTH
and the
CHURCH MANUAL

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of the prose works of Mrs. Eddy other than "Science and Health" and the "Church Manual," in one volume, uniform in style with the pocket editions of her writings.

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Retrospection and Introspection
Unity of Good

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Christian Science versus Pantheism

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Christian Healing

The People's Idea of God

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany

For the greater convenience of the student, the lines are numbered, as in the textbook

Art News—Musical Events—Photoplays

Homer Saint-Gaudens' European Visit

NEW YORK, July 8.—Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts, Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, arrived yesterday on the Olympic after a trip of four months in Europe collecting paintings for the twenty-fourth International Exhibition, which will open in Pittsburgh on Oct. 15. The European section will be shown later in the winter at the Grand Central Galleries, New York, the Art Club of Philadelphia, and the City Art Museum of St. Louis.

"This will be the first year," said Mr. Saint-Gaudens, "that the entire foreign section will be show intact in New York and other cities outside of Pittsburgh. It will be the first exhibition since the beginning of the World War in 1914 that will include groups of paintings from Germany and Austria. It will also be the first Carnegie International since the war that will have on the jury of award a European other than a French or English artist. That jurymen will be Anglada y Camarasa, the brilliant painter of Spain. He will come on his first trip to the United States. With him will be Ernest Laurent, a distinguished French artist of the impressionistic school and a member of the institute. The third member of the jury will be Alphonse Talmage, who represents the finest qualities of English landscape painting."

The exhibition at Carnegie this year, according to Mr. Saint-Gaudens, will be more comprehensive than heretofore, containing as it will twelve European nations, each shown as separate entity.

"Of these, the largest European section will be from England," said Mr. Saint-Gaudens. "I believe that the English show more genuine interest in art than any other group in Europe."

An Experimental Age

"Of course, no other city in the world can boast of the tens of thousands of studios that does Paris. But, on the other hand, a visitor to the London Royal Academy, or the New English Art Club, or the new Chisenhale Galleries, invariably finds them filled with visitors, who are capable of comprehending what is hung before them on the walls. Naturally, such an obvious response on the part of the public has resulted in stimulating the imagination and quality of craftsmanship of their various schools and tendencies. Such fine artists, who will be represented in our exhibition, as John Orpen, McEvoy, Paul Nash, Philipot, Ernest Procter, have shown an ability to gain what they strive for, while so many other nations are confounding their efforts, not to achievement, but to incomplete experiments."

"France, of course, has stood through generations as upholding the standard of European art. Consequently, once more it will produce the most discussed section, with works not only from men like Bernard and Le Sidaner, of the older school, but from Matisse and Marie Laurencin of the younger."

"It is rather difficult to make out where French art is heading out. It seems to me that many of the French artists are attempting these days to turn a perfectly natural desire for decoration, a desire which, by the way, they can gratify better than any race in the world, into an intellectual exercise which it is not. They seem to have ceased to realize that the essence of art is to stimulate our imaginative qualities. Our French section will furnish material for many heated debates."

"That great enterprise, the Exposition of Modern Decorative Arts, which opened recently in Paris, illustrates very well the experimental tendencies of the French artists. The United States is the only important nation not represented by a pavilion. The battle of modern style in decorative art will be fought out in that exposition. France is willing to be the laboratory for a great experiment. That seems to be the nation's present role in art."

A German Section

"Naturally," said Mr. Saint-Gaudens, "interest will center on the German section, because, for over 10 years, little has been known of the actual artistic product of that country."

"German art, especially that which most typically represents the German modern idea, may not be understood wholly in the United States, since the painters considered important in Germany lay relatively little emphasis on creating decorations to adorn space, or to delight the eye. Their aim is rather to express in what they feel are vivid flashes of imagination, the ideas and emotions of the society around them. These emotions are especially strange to the American point of view, because of the violence of German mental life during the last 10 years, and because of the fact that Germany has lived in that virtually amounts to national imprisonment."

"German official art, strange to relate, is now radical art. It is the only country where that is so. All one need do to realize that this is so is to visit the Kronprinz Museum in Berlin. In it is a modern gallery

which has been installed since the war. From a normal point of view it is a chamber of horrors. I was told and I believe that the present day prevalent German art largely reflects the German government. When the Kaiser and his followers were in power, it was war painting—huge paintings of great battles—that they imposed on German art. In those days any German who loved peace and tranquility and the assured life of a professorship in one of the academies had to paint some pictures. Now, of course, the government is different, yet the limitation it imposes are just as forceful and narrow as in the old days.

"Among the German artists who will exhibit, are men of the caliber of Liebermann, of the older school, Corinth, of the milder radicals, and Slevogt of the impressionistic period, followed by others of a more advanced type, such as Kirchner. Von Stuck whose paintings are well known in America despite the fact they have not been seen here for many years, is also sending.

"Aside from these countries, Italy, Spain and Sweden occasion an obvious interest. Italian art is growing rapidly in importance as has its individual life. The two quite naturally proceeding in conjunction. Not only will Italy be represented by such of its more widely known men as Tito and Mancini, but by others of the younger school, among whom are Casorati and Carena, in the advanced sections, and Romagnoli, who won the second prize in the Carnegie Institute last year.

"Spain also provides a modern art of importance in Europe. Zuloaga is widely known in the United States. Anglada y Camarasa, who

pleased to inspect the trade's best wares.

In addition to these pictures we have never been able to see, the Film Society promises revivals. Good! That is a very fine promise, for films—unlike plays—seldom return. Especially in London, where if you cannot see a film on the week of its release the probability is you will never see it. There are fairly recent pictures one gets to get another chance at—"Totale David," "Monsieur Beaucaire." "Warning"

will visit this land on the jury of award, has long held a high continental reputation for brilliance of work. Other painters, such men as the Zubiaurre brothers, Lopez Mesquita, Gutierrez-Solana, are already recognized as of first importance outside of their own land.

"For the United States the Pittsburgh International holds the same position in the field of current American art as does the Venetian Biennial in Europe. The national groups are gathered to show the various directions which art follows in individual nations, without any desire on the part of the organizers to instruct the public as to what they should or should not like."

Mr. Saint-Gaudens feels that there has been a marked tendency in most exhibitions to seek in a foreign country what is considered the best art in the country organizing the exhibition, and then to judge the art of that foreign country from this point of view; whereas, in the Pittsburgh instance, the aim is rather to seek the important art of each country, according to that country's own notion of importance, in order to satisfy a genuine curiosity on the part of our lovers of modern art as to what exists in the world abroad today. For example, the art best known in Spain today is academic; whereas, the art best known in Germany is radical; consequently, these national sections will exhibit these tendencies.

The American section, the assembling of which has been going on gradually during Mr. Saint-Gaudens' absence, will consist of 130 paintings. The exhibition will open at Pittsburgh on Oct. 15 and continue through Dec. 6.

Films for Subscribers

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 16

STROLLING about Europe like lost players, or sitting derelict on the shelves of timid promoters, is many a motion picture of pedigree. By pedigree one means a picture made by a producer whose work has been proved admirable, or principally played by some actor or actress who can always be trusted, with the result that when you hear about such a production you have every reason to believe it one of quality. For the point about these pictures is that you can almost never see them for yourself, and so must judge upon hearsay. You only read or hear about them from someone who has been visiting Paris or Berlin or Moscow.

Personally I used to keep a little list of "Pictures We Want to See." There were two Russian pictures—"Raskolnikov" and "Niy," tales of which whetted one's film fancy; and "Cinderella," a French picture that the fastidious were praising; and pictures called "The Stone Horseman," "The Wax Cabinet," and "Dracula." Then there was "Krimhild's Revenge"—the sequel to "Siegfried"; and "A Dream"—an abstract color film that Fritz Lang told us about, saying no German exhibitor would take it; and Lagerlöf's "Gösta Berling's Saga".

So let us by all means wish the Film Society well. True, two guineas and no chance of buying separate tickets, is a good deal; and will exclude much of that real film art that consists of students and young artists who write and direct, and exert themselves to learn of foreign ways. It is a pity that the Film Society must be so exclusive, and must be limited to so few as 200. But it probably must, in order to get started. And once firm on its own feet, perhaps it will let the rest of us have standing room. In any case the fact that those pictures will be seen and relished by a few, and clamored for by many others, may persuade the timid gentlemen of the trade that its public—much the same public, by the way, as that which crowds the gallery of the Coliseum every night that the Russian Ballet dances there—would be

seen on the screen—have decided to take the matter in hand. A group called the Film Society has been organized in London, of the model of many London stage societies which give private Sunday performances to their subscribers. It will consist of 200 members (who pay 2 guineas subscription) and begining in October it will exhibit the films on that list of mine and many others besides.

H. G. Wells and Mr. Bernard Shaw are named as among the sponsors of the Film Society, and one of its members has personally strolled about Europe and got permission to show these famous pictures. Most other societies have not yet made some of the films, will re-edit others, parts of which we have been shown now and then, and will cut nothing. That last point is a fine one, for the best German films are always too long for the tastes of British and American exhibitors, and what German films we have seen we have never yet seen whole. As these Sunday night programs will be private, no censorship is imposed.

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The Film Society can be addressed care of its secretary, Miss J. M. Harvey, 56, Manchester Street, London. Will American motion-picture artists please take note? For if there are any little motion-picture people who, working obscurely and unprofitably, have something beautiful and unsalable on hand, the Film Society announces that it would like to see it. And travelers might take note also. For here, at last, is an address anxious for news of strange and strolling films of aristocratic caliber.

V. P.

throughout the winter are paying short visits to Vienna. Such artists as Huberman, Ney, Friedman and Bachau have recently given concerts.

Two pianists deserve mention: Richard Buhlig and Dirk Schäfer, entirely different types of artists whose music is now governed, and put into the hands of the community at large; until the state authorities who are backing the destinies of our Staatsoper awake to the fact that symphonic and recital music have at least as vital a mission in the educational scheme of the Nation as the outwardly more impressive if artistically less valuable species of grand opera.

There seems little hope for a remedy in this respect unless, for later concert life shall be detached from the purely commercial aspects by which it is now governed, and put into the hands of the community at large; until the state authorities who are backing the destinies of our Staatsoper awake to the fact that symphonic and recital music have at least as vital a mission in the educational scheme of the Nation as the outwardly more impressive if artistically less valuable species of grand opera.

Artists now or formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York City, figured in the performance of "Falstaff," which opened the opera season at the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires last Wednesday night, according to report from Argentina. Also Alceste La Prensa, Claudio Musio, sonata, formerly of the Metropolitan and now of the Chicago Opera; Cesare Formichi, baritone of the Chicago Opera; Adamo Didur, Metropolitan Opera basso, were in the cast, with Tullio Serafin of the Metropolitan conducting.

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TASMANIAN LABOR PARTY GAINS CONSIDERABLE KUDOS

Policy of National Party Largely Maintained—Revenue Shows Increase Over Preceding 10 Months of £326,000

HOBART, Tas., June 1 (Special Correspondence)—During the last session of the Tasmanian Parliament, the Labor Party, through a defection of the National Party, got in office, but not in power. The policy of the Labor Party has not differed in material points from that of the National or Anti-Labor Party. With increased taxation and better terms from the Commonwealth Government the revenue for the 10 months of the current year is £326,000 ahead of that of the preceding period and the Labor Government has been able to check the financial drift and to put the country on a sound basis. At the same time, it has also been able to announce successful negotiations for the establishment of important new industries.

If the National Government had remained in power, the position would have been much the same, as it had laid the foundations for overcoming a very difficult period of war aftermath. The Labor Government, however, has the kudos for valuable achievements and goes to the country at the forthcoming elections with considerable prestige.

At the same time the Anti-Labor Party is disunited and without leadership, all efforts to bring about coalition among the Nationalists and Country Party candidates having failed. There are few among the candidates worked out for leadership, and the Labor Party is not failing to take full advantage of the situation. The Labor Government has followed so closely on the policy of the Nationalists that it is not so distrustful as it used to be, the school of experience having shown that many of its planks are quite impracticable.

It is a plank in the Labor plat-

form to do away with state govern-

ments, but it fell to the lot of the Labor Government to fill the vacancy at Tasmania Government House, and the then British Labor Government made the appointment of a former Labor member of the British House of Commons. The appointment has been so popular that this plan in the Labor platform has been dropped, or at any rate has not been mentioned during the present campaign.

Another plank was a line of State ships. This service had been provided by the National Government but owing to a combination of circumstances it was a financial failure and it fell to the lot of the Labor Government to sell the inter-state vessels. There is no more talk of State ships.

The Labor Party has always been

against high taxation but it fell to

its lot to impose the highest taxation that the State has yet had to bear. Once extreme itself it has shunned the extremists and disowned the Communists. The educational policy of the newspapers is largely responsible for this.

At previous elections the voting of

the Labor and anti-Labor electors has been almost equal. It looks at

present likely that the Labor Gov-

ernment will that time get majority verdict.

The policies laid down in the

Premier's speech is a constructive

one and meets any objectionable

features. His declaration that this

policy and none other will be car-

ried out during the life of the new

Parliament has inspired a certain

amount of confidence among electors

who otherwise might not have felt

inclined to trust Labor. Any extreme

policy is always subject to the check

of the Legislative Council.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau.

London, June 13

IT HAS been the common assumption among Masonic writers that when Freemasonry was organized in 1717 by the formation of the first Grand Lodge in England it was the continuation or perpetuation of a number of organizations now welded into one, that its first Grand Master, Anthony Sayer, was a man of importance, as, undoubtedly, his successors were men of position in the world of their day. A great mystery has always surrounded the first Grand Master; but the vest, in a sense, has been lifted by the conclusions arrived at by Albert L. Calvert, who has devoted no less than 30 years continuous research and an enormous expenditure of money to this one point alone. Mr. Calvert has come to the conclusion warranted by facts, that Sayer and his associates were men of very low rank in life and that the evidence of Dr. James Anderson must be rejected since he has been proved to be unreliable and even to have tampered with the minutes of the Grand Lodge. The whole of the evidence will, in due course, be published, but it will be of interest to Masonic students if it is now reviewed briefly, for, as Calvert says, no history of Free masonry can be written unless it starts on correct lines.

Mr. Calvert points out that it would give him greater satisfaction if he could accept the theory that he was indeed the first to establish Freemasonry as it is known today. He has also been able to ascertain with definite certainty the idea of forming the Grand Lodge, who did the work and who provided the money, and he is able to detail the part taken by the few unimportant persons who remained of the body calling themselves Freemasons, but who have since been described as Operative Freemasons.

Tremendous strides have been made in Victoria during the past year, the third of Lord Stradbroke's Grand Mastership, an office which he will be compelled to relinquish next year, because of his return to England. The Masonic membership now stands at approximately 40,000, an increase of 6,000—two-thirds by initiation and one-third by affiliation. Thirty lodges have been consecrated during the year and five temples dedicated, some being beautiful structures, with fine architectural proportions. Lord Stradbroke strongly urges the formation of a Masonic library in connection with each temple that is built. There are now in Victoria 155 temples, making provision for 240 lodges, in addition to the lodges meeting in Freemasons' Hall, and 110 lodges not yet provided with permanent temple accommodation. The alterations at Freemasons' Hall, Collins Street, Melbourne, have been completed at a total cost of £30,000. The invested funds show an increase of £10,000 over the previous year's total. Lord Stradbroke strongly advocates the foundation of a Masonic Boys' School on the lines of the mother institution in England, and he suggests that a contribution might be sent to the Masonic Millions Memorial Fund scheme.

It is doubtful whether the most sanguine Irish Freemason anticipated such a glorious celebration of the bicentenary of his Grand Lodge as happened. The opening ceremony in St. Patrick's Cathedral alone exceeded all anticipations, all the brethren attending in their ornate regalia and varied colored sashes and aprons. There were no fewer than seven bishops in the procession, viz., the Lord Primate; the Archbishop of Dublin; the Bishop of Meath, Cork, Ossory, Cashel, and Clogher. The Dean of St. Patrick's and a procession of seven members of the Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral, five members of the Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, and 10 other clergymen. The pupils of the girls' and boys' schools were seated in the north transept and women figured prominently in the small space reserved for the public. The lessons were read by the Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Junior Grand Chaplain, and the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the address was delivered by the Lord Primate, who is senior Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge.

JUGOSLAVS DECIDE
TO SUPERVISE FILMS

BELGRADE, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—Hitherto, in Jugoslavia there has existed no control over cinematographic performances so that it has been possible for films to be shown of an injurious character, particularly for young people. Consequently, a bill is now being drawn up for film censorship, which will be shortly submitted to Parliament.

But until the law is passed, the Minister for Home Affairs has taken steps for control in the same direction and has set up a commission for the supervision of films. The commission is composed of one schoolmaster and representative of the artistic department of the Ministry of Education, the Women's Federation, and the police. In censoring films, the commission will affect all those which might have a harmful effect on public morality, or which might offend religious feeling, artistic taste, or public morals, or, finally, which might do harm to the Jugoslav Nation and state, and the relations of the latter with foreign countries.

Mr. Calvert then goes on to show how Sayer was appointed tyler to the Old King's Army Lodge, No. 28, at some date prior to 1733, a position which he held until 1742, so that he was tyler of that lodge for nearly nine and probably 11 years. He had two grants amounting to 2½% of his pay, in addition to certain "tips." Sayer also acted as tyler of other lodges, notably the Lodge of Friendship, No. 6, so that it is clear that he became a professional tyler. The minutes of the Lodge show that he lost the work as tyler of the Lodge of Friendship because he was acting for another lodge which met on the same night and sent substitutes to Friendship who were not acceptable to the members.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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Doubtless house of sun rooms and garage and Calooshachas River (shipping pier street name railroad) free of all encumbrances: value \$10,000. Tel. 2nd St. Room 904. Telephone Murray Hill 2-5205.

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This roomy semi-detached was built through from cellar to roof on a corner lot of over 1000 ft. all improved.

brick fireplaces, breakfast room, tapestry sections of the city, handy to depot and town, ample only one month's most reasonable term. Tel. MR. H. W. KIRKIN 1003-R. CHAN. G. CLAPP CO., 291 C. C. Room 904. Telephone Murray Hill 2-5205.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—For sale—6-room

house, all improvements screened and glassed sun porch, double lot of land; near Boston, rent \$110. Tel. Regent 8744.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1925

EDITORIALS

As one studies, first the address of the Earl of Balfour delivered in London on July 4 at the unveiling of the statutory group symbolic of the friendship between England and America, and in its reflected light the speech two days later in the House of Lords in which he discussed the proposed arbitration pact which is designed to insure continued peace among the neighboring countries of Germany, France, Belgium and Britain, it is not at all difficult to trace in both the same illuminating line of thought. Lord Balfour envisions, in the brotherhood of nations, a larger exemplification of that brotherhood which binds in one great family the people of Britain and the United States. He sees in the willingness to abide by just judgments and wise counsels the promise of assured peace among the nations of the earth, and as its accompaniment greater happiness and prosperity for all mankind.

In his earlier address Lord Balfour made it plain that, in his opinion, the fundamental causes of international harmony between England and America, which actually were as apparent and as readily analyzed and objectified even during the period of the Revolutionary War as today, were the ability to think alike upon matters affecting the interests of each, coupled with the ability to reach a common understanding respecting really vital matters. "My proposition is," he said, "that there is fundamental similarity between English-speaking peoples the world over which is very manifest in their history. It was never more manifest than at the moment when they were divided by war." There, after all, is the real test. There can be no actual concord or agreement except when the voice of reason and understanding speaks louder and more clearly than the voice of self-interest or temporary convenience. The mere language employed does not matter much. The English-speaking nations have not come to common agreements solely because of their spoken and written interchanges.

The results of this willingness and ability to work for and to achieve a common purpose he finds to be far-reaching and of the greatest importance. Reverting to the Revolutionary period and discussing the achievements of later years, Lord Balfour observed:

If you look at the arguments on either side, if you look at the method used by the fighting characters on either side, if you look at the constructive statesmanship of Washington and his colleagues and compare them with the growth of the British Empire, which, for the most part, was subsequent to the War of Independence, you will find the character and the achievements of English-speaking races very different from those of other countries. You will see a stamp of English-speaking colonization absolutely different in its origin, method, type and constitution.

But in his later address the speaker gave hopeful promise that in the conduct of affairs in western Europe and Great Britain in the future there may be exemplified a finer realization of international brotherhood than has been manifested in the past. He warned that the peace of western Europe hangs upon the Rhine pact negotiations now progressing among representatives of Britain, France and Germany. Speaking for his own Government, he declared that under this pact no question could arise affecting the nations named which could not be submitted to arbitration. If arbitration were honestly observed and carried out, any future war between these countries would be rendered impossible.

Lord Balfour did not shrink from turning the reverse side of the picture outward into plain view. But in doing so he made it plain that the nation or government which, having bound itself to submit to and abide by the conclusions of an arbitral commission, violated its pledge and committed an overt act of war, should inevitably be compelled to pay the penalty of its immorality. He, so far as he could do so, arrayed his own Government upon the side of any nation or people whose treaty rights had been disregarded by an offending neighbor. He did not hesitate to express his opinion that this pact, if consummated, would be "one of the greatest contributions ever made to civilization and peace." On the other hand, he saw as clearly a severe blow to the happiness and prosperity of mankind, if through the untimely hesitation and doubts of any nation there should be a failure to reach an agreement.

In a report just made public, which will be submitted to Congress, the Federal Trade Commission arrays many convincing facts that tend to establish the existence, or continued existence, of monopolistic control of anthracite coal production in the United States. There

would appear to be lackings, however, as in the case of previous disquisitions upon the subject, a satisfactory solution of the economic problem which is presented. Now, as heretofore, it is proposed that steps be taken to encourage competition in the production and marketing of anthracite coal, and yet by statements included in the findings of the commission it appears that it was the independent producers who demanded and received, during recent periods of fuel scarcity, the highest premiums on coal sold to wholesalers, and that these higher costs were passed on to retailers and consumers, each dealer pyramidizing his profit on a percentage basis computed on the original cost.

The object lesson thus presented hardly seems to bear out the contention that competition among producers will result in lower costs to the consumers. And yet this conclusion should not be too readily accepted. It may be, as the report seeks to make it appear, that the independent producers, so called, are mining coal under less favorable conditions than those which exist in the sections where the so-called railroad coal companies control the established workings. It appears also that of the average total tonnage of anthracite produced in the United States between the years 1914 and 1923,

estimated at 88,000,000 tons annually, 70 per cent was produced by eight large companies "which, because they are, or until recently have been, owned by or more or less closely affiliated with the railroads tapping the anthracite territory, are known as 'railroad companies.'" The balance of the coal marketed was produced by more than 100 companies known as "independents."

Attention is called to the fact that even under the most favorable conditions the supply of anthracite in certain seasons has seldom kept pace with the demand. This is shown to be due to the limitation of production by the companies in control of the larger fields. The conviction is expressed that development of the anthracite field has been kept down to the lowest possible point by the companies which continue to control those properties. The remedy which is proposed is publicity. It is advised that more information be obtained as to actual conditions in the coal industry, and that this be placed regularly before the public. The suggestion is made that Congress set up a federal agency to obtain and publish currently "data on production, prices, costs and profits in the coal industry."

While it may be, as is insisted, that the lack of authentic information concerning the frequent emergencies which arise in the coal trade "is the greatest obstacle to intelligent action on the part of the public and the Government," it might be claimed, on the other hand, that there has been a persistent failure to act upon the information which has come to the knowledge, not only of the public, but those in a position to proceed effectively and with the undivided approval of the people generally. It is no secret, either to the public or the officials of the Government, that the production and marketing of the major portion of the anthracite coal consumed in the United States is absolutely controlled and regulated by monopolistic interests.

It is not particularly helpful to reiterate this fact. The need is to encourage, perhaps by methods yet to be discovered, such unrestrained competition in production and distribution as will insure adequate supplies at prices affording only a fair profit. Interesting comparisons of the profits now made with those permitted under war-time regulations are afforded by the finding that immediately prior to the strike in 1923, as an example, gross profits ranged as high as \$3.65 per ton, whereas the gross profit allowed during the war period was twenty cents per ton. This would seem to indicate the need of regulation rather than of continued fact-finding and officially-directed publicity.

Those who believe that study of the classics—knowledge of languages, customs, laws, successes and failures of the ancient civilizations of Egypt—Assyria, Greece and Rome, is of value in working out problems involved in the development and progress of the modern world have reason to be gratified.

The New West Disclosing the Old East

ful to the president of the Archaeological Institute of America, R. V. D. Magoffin. For he called attention, in an address he gave recently before the Classical League in Indianapolis, to something of great interest that is happening in connection with excavations that are being made in various places where the old civilizations flourished.

He pointed out that these excavations have caused a noticeable revival and increase in interest in the ancient civilizations and is promoting a keener search for knowledge of the histories, languages and manners of peoples who lived and ruled many centuries ago. The discovery of hitherto unknown manuscripts, the uncovering of houses, temples, implements of home life, and tools and products of industries combine to give a far more vivid and lifelike picture to modern eyes of how ancient nations lived and worked than it had been possible to produce in the past. The kings and generals of Egypt, the conquerors and law-makers of Assyria, the Solons and Pericles of Greece and the Cæsars and Cæsars of Rome become much more than shadowy, half real figures in the mists of time as we become more intimately acquainted with their daily lives and the details of the surroundings in which they struggled, succeeded and failed.

In connection with these excavations and the new impetus to classical study they are giving, it is extremely interesting to note how much is being contributed toward uncovering the past by educational institutions of the middle west and the Pacific coast of the United States. The University of Michigan has made some remarkable achievements in this direction. Its expeditions in Asia Minor and in Egypt and its aid in the digging about old Carthage have had spectacular results. In these enterprises one sees an institution founded in the woods of Michigan only three generations ago, a period that is only a few moments long in comparison with the centuries that have passed since the beginnings of the ancient world, a school supported by the citizens of one of the most recent of modern states, busily at work hunting for and revealing the evidences and the results of the most ancient enterprise and knowledge of men. This search of the newest for the relics of the oldest and what they can teach is most striking.

There is growing rapidly at Ann Arbor a remarkable collection of manuscripts of the Middle Ages and of papyri of the more ancient world. To these will be added results of the recent excavations in many places. One of these is the site of the ancient Karanis in Egypt. Prof. F. W. Kelsey, director of the university's excavations, has just returned to the United States. He reports that since December, 1924, there have been found at Karanis more than 2000 objects disclosing the life and culture of the city that flourished in the centuries just preceding and following the birth of Jesus. The site of the city is so dry that the preservation of perishable substances has been perfect.

Since last December more than 300 houses

have been uncovered and more than 1000 rooms have been cleared of debris and sand. Here are some of the articles found: 450 Greek papyri, a small library dating from the second to the fifth centuries, a large collection of glass vessels, fifty examples of basketry, textiles showing ancient fabrics, from finest linen to coarse

weaves like burlap, 100 examples of wooden tools, large numbers of terra cotta objects, 200 lamps, great numbers of coins, farming implements, perfectly preserved sets of harness for donkeys and camels, a big bakery with piles of coarse flat loaves of bread and a large mill for grinding grain.

It is surely encouraging and inspiring to see such enterprise of the new West giving back to sight the details of life in the ancient East and furnishing a new impetus to modern learning through disclosing contacts with the old.

Working quietly though none the less effectively, representatives of the Travelers' Aid Societies in 167 cities of the United States, many of them volunteers, are extending assistance to travelers in many helpful ways. The young man or woman who reaches a city without knowledge of proper

hotels, and perhaps without funds to pay for lodgings, the immigrant or foreigner who does not speak English, the aged person whose friends or relatives have failed to arrive at the station, the runaway boy—all these classes the Travelers' Aid cares for in a manner best suited to each individual case.

It fills a need at every railroad terminal and steamship pier which its agents and representatives "cover." To the Travelers' Aid desk the applicant for information or assistance may repair with complete assurance that he or she will be welcomed and assisted over the temporary difficulty. Likewise, the railroad, police or station force in the depots throughout the United States know that in the Aid worker they have a reliable person to whom they may safely entrust those who appeal to them for assistance not ordinarily devolving upon the railroad employees, or whose plight they may have noticed and called to the confidential attention of this benefactor still remains obscured.

Little publicity is given to the valuable assistance which these workers render, or to the generosity of the patrons of the local societies in each city who make possible the carrying on of this work, for the very reason that publicity is the thing which the Travelers' Aid avoids in the conduct of its work. It realizes that the majority of persons who receive help at its hands are neither criminals nor professional "panhandlers" and that the work, to be effective, must be conducted unostentatiously, and without giving embarrassment to the applicants for temporary aid. Occasionally, the workers find a person who apparently is endeavoring to play upon the generosity of the organization, but experience enables the workers readily to detect such individuals.

Recently, a National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies was organized and a large majority of the existing branches have affiliated in the loosely-knit national body for mutual benefit. One purpose of the organization, which is headed by Marcus L. Bell, vice-president and general counsel of the Rock Island Lines, will be to avert, so far as possible, the practice of "passing on" indigent cases from one town to another.

Closer co-operation in the activities will be effected, and the independent societies will work in closer harmony with those in adjacent cities. Not only are these units of distinct help to the traveler but they are of benefit to the community as well through eliminating the possibility of a person becoming a burden upon a town or city. The Aid has no interest in the average, self-reliant traveler. But to the person who appears to be in need of a helping hand, it offers its complete co-operation, financial or otherwise. It will give lodging to the needy, but best of all, its sympathetic workers afford a place of refuge to those who would hesitate confiding their problems to a policeman or a station employee. The railroads have found that their confidence in the Aid Societies has been well placed. In common with the rest of the community, they welcome any progressive steps in the rendering of assistance to the unfortunate traveler who needs a helping hand.

Editorial Notes

It was hardly a convincing argument which the married daughter of a justice of the Supreme Court of New York State gave expression to the other day as her reason for breaking the law of the United States. "I favor prohibition," she is quoted as stating. "That is, I think it would be an excellent thing if it could be enforced. But, as it cannot be enforced, I see no harm in taking a drink or two when I go out to bridge parties, or in serving cocktails when I have some friends in for dinner." She reasons, apparently, that her individual action has nothing to do with the enforcement of the law. When it becomes generally realized that each individual constitutes an integral part of the whole, it will be as clearly seen that the consciousness of the whole is the sum total of the consciousness of all members. This being the case, it must be acknowledged that if each one would obey the law, the problem of law enforcement would be solved; and conversely, if each one deliberately breaks the law; to that extent law enforcement will be impossible.

The discovery not long since by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society of long stretches of a wall of Herodian masonry, of a thickness of twelve feet, confirms certain of the suppositions as to the line of Agrippa's Wall, the Third Wall referred to by Josephus, which has hitherto been supported by single blocks of masonry only. The First Wall, which dates back to the days of King Solomon, ran into the Temple Area. The position of the Second Wall, concerning which little is known other than that it was in existence at the beginning of the Christian Era and that Calvary was outside or to the north of it, is still a matter of dispute among archaeologists. Though of considerable interest this discovery of the Third Wall is not of such great importance as would be that of the Second, because this latter would help to fix the position of the Holy Sepulchre. Little by little, it would seem, however, it is being proved in every direction that there is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed.

The dogs of Berlin—there are about a couple of hundred thousand of them—are once more enjoying life, for at last the police authorities of this city have permitted them to run about without a leash, after many months

Idioms

Until Logan Pearsall Smith's interesting book "Words and Idioms" (London: Constable), was placed in my hands, I had given but little heed to what Pater has called the "gypsy phrases" of the English language, no doubt because of their familiar and constant usage. It is true that Dr. Johnson, stern mentor of the English vocabulary in all its purity, declared idioms to be colloquial barbarisms and would have none of them, but much water has flowed under the bridges (to use an idiom) since the autocratic lexicographer delivered his dictums from his chair at the Cheshire Cheese, dictums which, by the way, were not wholly obeyed even by his contemporaries.

An older member would have shuddered and scratched it out at once. Tintillating rhymes have no place in learned treatises. But being a younger member, can we not imagine how he chuckled and let the words remain? And may we not visualize the slight stir which swept through the ranks of his fellow members as he ended with the words: "And thus you will see that it is impossible to draw any other conclusion, so that, notwithstanding the contentions of some past and present writers on ornithology to the contrary, I steadfastly maintain that birds of a feather flock together."

And then the discussion of the paper afterward! Does it stretch our imagination too far to hear some of the older members, while commanding the paper as a whole, express their regret that the conclusion should have been reached in a spirit akin to levity? In place of descending to jingling rhyme, would it not have been more dignified to conclude instead that birds of similar plumage are gregarious in their habits?

But the rhymed conclusion triumphed. Its jingle caught the fancy of other and less "stodgy" members. It spread from the meeting to fall upon the ears of a world ever ready for the new and novel, and in time the little rhyme became applicable to the human race and thus became idiomatic. But it could not have foreseen, and so, alas! the name of its progenitor remains unknown.

The difficulty, I presume, lies in the fact that the idiom, unlike a poem, is matter not born. Slogans, epigrams, and even slang, may be intentionally created, but we can hardly conceive of anyone deliberately formulating an idiom, or, even if he did, that it would be accepted by the world as such.

Thersin lies the difficulty. Idioms are not idioms in the beginning. They are often only chance words or phrases uttered on the spur of the moment with no thought or expectation of their future idiomatic significance.

The village blacksmith who first burled the words, "Strike while the iron is hot!" at a lazy assistant was not aware that he had created an idiom, nor was anyone else at the time. The cook who declared that his patients in her oven were only "half baked" could not have dreamed that this expression would in after years be used to denote the psychological condition of the human species. Even Shakespeare, many of whose abounding metaphors have become idiomatic, could not have foreseen their immortality, for only by accepted and universal usage can an idiom be proven to be an idiom. (Interesting query: When does an idiom become an idiom?)

But the seeming impossibility of tracing some favorite idioms to their personal and often unconscious source will not lessen one's interest in the quest, if imagination is allowed full play. Obscurity will no longer hide the authors of even "spick and span," "tit for tat," "leave in the lurch," or "a pig in a poke" when the light of imagination is used, and flights of fancy may perchance give us glimpses of the original meaning of these eloquent phrases.

One is grateful to Logan Pearsall Smith for this peep into the garden of the English language where the flowers of speech, while cherishing the stately lilies and tulips, the fragrant and glorious roses, the towering delphiniums, the gorgeous asters and rhododendrons, there is room in the garden, and in our hearts, too, for the cowslip, the buttercup, the primrose, the daisy, the dandelion, and a thousand wild flowers whose presence will make the garden so beautifully complete.

Dr. Johnson, I fear, would designate these gypsy blossoms as weeds and order their uprooting at night, but countless thousands who love the English garden where grow the flowers of speech have found these wild, plump intruders so satisfying and necessary that, half humorously, they have called them idioms, and the garden, strange to say, would seem too spick and span without them. B. F.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, July 8
Germany, without the Saar district, has almost 62,500,000 inhabitants, 30,150,000 men, and 32,300,000 women, according to the census held on June 16, the results of which have just been published. On an average, therefore, almost 133 persons live on each square kilometer in Germany. Seventy per cent of the population lives in the towns. According to the census, Germany numerically is still the second strongest nation in Europe, being surpassed only by Soviet Russia. Germany's present number of inhabitants is equal to that of the year 1903. Since the census of 1919, when the last census took place, the number of inhabitants has increased by 3,200,000, or 5.6 per cent. The increase includes returning prisoners of war and refugees from abroad. There are now seven towns with more than 500,000 inhabitants. Berlin and Hamburg alone have over 1,000,000 each. Berlin having 3,960,000 and Hamburg, 1,059,000.

Berlin, like New York and London, has just passed through a spell of warm and sunny weeks. Day in, day out, the sun shone from a blue cloudless sky, and the delight of the population was great until the day when the water supply of the city gave out. Apparently the big water works in Charlottenburg, which furnish a large part of this city with drinking water, had not expected so long a spell of hot weather and were unprepared when the hour came in which to prove their utility. Thus once more as in the bygone days of the Kapp Putsch the population began to "hoard" water in bathtubs, jugs, cans and every other available receptacle. This was done during the night hours when the supply of water most mysteriously increased. Finally, however, the weather changed and it may be truthfully said that never have the population welcomed the first rainfall more than on that occasion. Now the water supply is normal again, but the water works have promised to extend their plant after this experience so as to be prepared in future.

Thriftness which had once been one of the outstanding virtues of the German Nation, but which disappeared completely during the inflation period when it would have been folly to save paper marks, is speedily returning now that the stabilization of the German currency has taken place. This can be seen from the increasing amount of money deposited by the population in the municipal savings banks. Not less than 7627 new accounts were opened at the savings bank in Berlin during April and May, when the amount of deposits increased from 34,949,521 marks to 39,236,216 marks, that is, by 4,286,695 marks. Forty million marks is not a very large amount for a capital of 4,000,000 inhabitants since it works out at ten marks per head.

The traffic police have issued a new decree according to which the population of Berlin must cross certain streets classified as "streets of first order" only at the street crossings and in an angle of ninety degrees to the curbstone. There are altogether twelve streets of this kind, among which are Leipziger Strasse, the greater part of Friedrich Strasse and part of Potsdamer Strasse, all well known to those who have visited this city. Ever since the decree came into force policemen have been patrolling the sidewalks holding back forgetful pedestrians. For the time being this is done by admonishing the delinquents in a polite manner to walk to the next crossing. In future, however, pedestrians may be fined up to 150 marks for crossing the street in a wrong way. The population on the whole is not very pleased with the new decree and declares that the traffic police has not yet reached a density to warrant such strict measures for their protection. No little speculation is also rife as to how it will be possible to reach the entrances to the subway stations which in some streets are located in the middle of the road and some distance from the next crossing. Persons with a sense of humor have suggested a way out of the dilemma.

The dogs of Berlin—there are about a couple of hundred thousand of them—are once more enjoying life, for at last the police authorities of this city have permitted them to run about without a leash, after many months

of "captivity" although they must still wear a muzzle. It is most amusing and almost pathetic to watch the different ways in which they make use of their regained liberty. Some have become so accustomed to walking at the side of their masters that they knowingly continue to do so although they are no longer led by the leash. Others, again gallop down the streets kicking up their heels, running in and out of every open door, literally doing every way twice. Almost as pleased as their four-footed friends are their owners, who suffered just as much under the need of leading their dogs on the leash as did the dogs themselves, quite apart from the fact that they no longer need to manage a lively dog on the leash while they struggle with parcels or hold an umbrella against the rain.

Plans are under way to convert the Golmer Luch, a strip of country near Potsdam, into a national reservation in order to protect certain rare kinds of birds which have sought refuge there. The Golmer Luch would be the second reservation in the neighborhood of Berlin, the other being an island in the river Havel known by the picturesque name of Pfaueninsel (Peacock Island). The Pfaueninsel can be reached from Berlin in less than an hour including the steamer trip, but to walk through is like being in the heart of the country hundreds of miles away from Berlin.

Letters to the Editor

Print communications are welcome, but the editor must remain judge of their quality, and he does